I'm not robot

reCAPTCHA

Continue

Continue

Tp link tl-wr841n setup

1. Status 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. The default one is admin (all lowercase) for both username and password. 2.Go to Status. You can view the current status information of the router. •Firmware Version - The version information of the router's firmware. •Hardware Version - The version information of the router's hardware. •LAN - This field displays the current settings of the LAN, and you can configure them on the Wireless > Basic Settings page. •Operation Mode - The current wireless working mode in use. •Wireless Radio - Indicates whether the wireless radio feature of the router is enabled or disabled. •Name(SSID) - The SSID of the router. •Mode - The current wireless mode which the router works on. •Channel - The current wireless channel in use. •Channel Width - The current wireless channel width in use. •MAC Address - The physical address of the router. •WAN - This field displays the current settings of the WAN, and you can configure them on the Network > WAN page. •MAC Address - The physical address of the WAN port. •IP Address - The current WAN (Internet) IP Address. This field will be blank or 0.0.0.0 if the IP address is assigned dynamically and there is no internet connection. •Subnet Mask - The subnet mask associated with the WAN IP address. •Default Gateway - The Gateway currently used is shown here. When you use Dynamic IP as the internet connection type, click Renew or Release here to obtain new IP parameters dynamically from the ISP or release them. •DNS Server - The IP addresses of DNS (Domain Name System) server. •System Up Time - The length of the time since the router was last powered on or reset. Click Refresh to get the latest status and settings of the router.

2. Operation Mode 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Operation Mode. 3.Select the working mode as Wireless Router and click Save. 3. Network 3.1. WAN 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Network > WAN. 3.Configure the IP parameters of the WAN and click Save. Dynamic IP If your ISP provides the DHCP service, please select Dynamic IP, and the router will automatically get IP parameters from your ISP. Click Renew to renew the IP parameters from your ISP. Click Release to release the IP parameters from your ISP. •MTU Size - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP. •Get IP With Unicast - A few ISPs' DHCP servers do not support the broadcast applications. If you cannot get the IP address normally, you can choose this option. (It is rarely required.) •Set DNS Server manually - If your ISP gives you one or two DNS addresses, select Set DNS server manually and enter the primary and secondary addresses into the correct fields. Otherwise, the DNS servers will be assigned automatically from your ISP. •Host Name - This option specifies the name of the router. Static IP If your ISP provides a static or fixed IP address, subnet mask, default gateway and DNS setting, please select Static IP. •IP Address - Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP. •Subnet Mask - Enter the subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP. •Gateway - Enter the gateway IP address in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP. •Primary/Secondary DNS Server - (Optional) Enter one or two DNS addresses in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP. •MTU(Bytes) - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP. PPPoE If your ISP provides PPPoE connection, select PPPoE. •PPP Username/Password - Enter the user name and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive. •Confirm Password - Enter the Password provided by your ISP again to ensure the password you entered is correct. •Secondary Connection - It's available only for PPPoE connection. If your ISP provides an extra connection type, select Dynamic IP or Static IP to activate the secondary connection. •Connection Mode •On - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time. •Connect on demand - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the Max Idle Time field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects. •Connect manually - You can click Connect/Disconnect to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the Max Idle Time function as Connect on demand mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again. •Authentication Type - Choose an authentication type. Note: Sometimes the connection cannot be terminated although you have specified the Max Idle Time because some applications are visiting the internet continually in the background. •Service Name/Server Name - The service name and server name should not be configured unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP. In most cases, leaving these fields blank will work. •MTU(Bytes) - The default MTU size is 1480 bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP. •Use IP Address Specified by ISP - If your ISP does not automatically assign IP addresses to the router, please select this item and enter the IP address provided by your ISP in dotted-decimal notation. •Detect Online Interval - The router will detect Access Concentrator online at every interval. The default value is 0. You can input the value between 0 and 120. The value 0 means no detect. •Set DNS Server Manually - If your ISP does not automatically assign DNS addresses to the router, please select this item and enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation of your ISP's primary DNS server. If a secondary DNS server address is available, enter it as well. L2TP If your ISP provides L2TP connection, please select L2TP. •Username/Password - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive. •Addressing Type - Choose the addressing type given by your ISP, either Dynamic IP or Static IP. Click the Connect button to connect immediately. Click the Disconnect button to disconnect immediately. •Server IP Address/Name - Enter server IP address or domain name provided by your ISP. •MTU(Bytes) - The default MTU size is 1460 bytes, which is usually fine. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP. •Connection Mode •Always on - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time. •Connect on demand - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the Max Idle Time field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects. •Connect manually - You can click Connect/Disconnect to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the Max Idle Time function as Connect on demand mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again. Note: Sometimes the connection cannot be terminated although you have specified the Max Idle Time because some applications are visiting the internet continually in the background. PPTP If your ISP provides PPTP connection, please select PPTP. •Username/Password - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive. •Addressing Type - Choose the addressing type given by your ISP, either Dynamic IP or Static IP. Click the Connect button to connect immediately. Click the Disconnect button to disconnect immediately. •Server IP Address/Name - Enter server IP address or domain name provided by your ISP. •MTU(Bytes) - The default MTU size is 1420 bytes, which is usually fine. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP. •Connection Mode •Always on - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time. •Connect on demand - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the Max Idle Time field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects. •Connect manually - You can click Connect/Disconnect to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the Max Idle Time function as Connect on demand mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again. Note: Sometimes the connection cannot be terminated although you have specified the Max Idle Time because some applications are visiting the internet continually in the background. BigPond Cable If your ISP provides BigPond cable connection, please select BigPond Cable. •Username/Password - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive. •Auth Server - Enter the authenticating server IP address or host name. •Auth Domain - Type in the domain suffix server name based on your location. e.g. •MTU(Bytes) - The default MTU size is 1500 bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP. •Connection Mode •Always on - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time. •Connect on demand - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the Max Idle Time field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects. •Connect manually - You can click Connect/Disconnect to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the Max Idle Time function as Connect on demand mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again. Note: Sometimes the connection cannot be terminated although you have specified the Max Idle Time because some applications are visiting the internet continually in the background. 3.2. LAN 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Network > LAN. 3.Configure the IP parameters of the LAN and click Save. •MAC Address - The physical address of the LAN ports. The value can not be changed. •IP Address - Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation of your LAN. The default one is 192.168.0.1. •Subnet Mask - An address code that determines the size of the network. Normally 255.255.255.0 is used as the subnet mask. Note: •If you have changed the IP address, you must use the new IP address or the URL to the new IP address you set is not in the same subnet as the old one, the IP address used in the DHCP Server will be configured automatically, but the Virtual Server and DMZ Host will not take effect until they are re-configured. 3.3. IPTV 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Network > IPTV. 3.Configure the WAN MAC address and click Save. •IGMP Snooping - IGMP snooping is designed to prevent hosts on a local network from receiving traffic for a multicast group they have not explicitly joined. IGMP snooping is especially useful for bandwidth-intensive IP multicast applications such as IPTV. •IGMP Proxy - IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) Version, either V2 or V3, according to your ISP. •IPTV - Select to enable the IPTV feature. •IPTV Mode - Select the appropriate mode according to your ISP. •LAN 1/2/3/4 - Assign your LAN port to whether function as the internet supplier or as the IPTV supplier. 3.4. MAC Clone 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Network > MAC Clone. 3.Configure the WAN MAC address and click Save. •WAN MAC Address - This field displays the current MAC address of the WAN port. If your ISP requires you to register the MAC address, please enter the correct MAC address in this field. Click Restore Factory MAC to restore the MAC address of WAN port to the factory default value. •Your PC's MAC Address - This field displays the MAC address of the PC that is managing the router. If the MAC address is required, you can click Clone MAC Address and this will be filled in the WAN MAC Address field. Note: •You can only use the MAC Address Clone function on the 2.4GHz or 5GHz network. •If you have changed the WAN MAC address when the WAN connection is PPPoE, it will not take effect until the connection is re-established. •Connect Manually - You can click Connect/Disconnect to connect/disconnect immediately. 3.5. Wireless 3.5.1. Wireless Settings 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Wireless > Basic Settings. 3.Configure the basic settings for the wireless network and click Save. •Wireless Network Name - Enter a value of up to 32 characters. The same SSID must be assigned to all wireless devices in your network. •Mode - You can choose the appropriate "Mixed" mode. •Channel - This field determines which operating frequency will be used. The default channel is set to Auto. It is not necessary to change the wireless channel unless you notice interference problems with another nearby access point. If you select Auto, then the router would choose the best channel automatically. •Enable SSID Broadcast - If enabled, the router will broadcast the wireless network name (SSID). 4.2. WPS WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) can help you to quickly and securely connect to a network. This section will guide you to add a new wireless device to your router's network by using WPS. Note: The WPS function cannot be configured if the wireless function of the router is disabled. Please make sure the wireless function is enabled before configuration. 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Wireless > WPS. 3.Follow one of the following three methods to connect your client device to the router's Wi-Fi network. Method ONE: Press the WPS button on Your Client Device 1.Keep the WPS Status as Enabled and click Add Device. 2.Select Press the WPS button of the new device within the next two minutes and click Connect. 3.Within two minutes, press the WPS button on your new device. 4.A success message will appear on the WPS page if the client device has been successfully added to the router's network. Method TWO: Enter the Client's PIN on Your Router 1.Keep the WPS Status as Enabled and click Add Device. 2.Select Enter the new device's current PIN in the PIN field and click Connect. A success message will appear on the WPS page if the client device has been successfully added to the router's network. 2.Enter the router's current PIN on your client device to join the router's Wi-Fi network. 4.3. Wireless Security 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Wireless > Wireless Security. 3.Configure the security settings of your wireless network and click Save. •Disable Wireless Security - The wireless security function can be enabled or disabled. If disabled, wireless clients can connect to the router without a password. It's strongly recommended to choose one of the following modes to enable security. •WPA-PSK/WPA2-Personal - It's the WPA/WPA2 authentication type based on pre-shared passphrase. •Version - Select Auto, WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK. •Encryption - Select Auto, TKIP or AES. •Wireless Password - Enter ASCII or Hexadecimal characters. For Hexadecimal, the length should be between 8 and 64 characters; for ASCII, the length should be between 8 and 63 characters. •Group Key Update Period - Specify the group key update interval in seconds. The value can be 0 or at least 30. Enter 0 to disable the update. •WPA /WPA2-Enterprise - It's based on Radius Server. •Authentication Type - Select Auto, WPA or WPA2. •Encryption - Select Auto, TKIP or AES. •Radius Server IP - Enter the IP address of the Radius server. •Radius Server Port - Enter the port that radius service used. •Radius Password - Enter the password for the Radius server. •Group Key Update Period - Specify the group key update interval in seconds. The value should be 30 or above. Enter 0 to disable the update. •WEP - It is based on the IEEE 802.11 standard. •Authentication Type - The default setting is Auto, which can select Shared Key or Open System authentication type automatically based on the wireless client's capability and request. •WEP Key Format - Hexadecimal and ASCII formats are provided here. Hexadecimal format stands for any combination of hexadecimal characters (0-9, a-f, A-F) in the specified length. ASCII format stands for any combination of keyboard characters in the specified length. •WEP Key (Password) - Select the WEP key entry is invalid. •Key Type - You can select the WEP key length (64-bit, or 128-bit, or 152-bit) for encryption. "Disabled" means this WEP key entry is invalid. •64-bit - Enter 10 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f, A-F. Null key is not permitted) or 5 ASCII characters. •128-bit - Enter 26 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f, A-F. Null key is not permitted) or 13 ASCII characters. •152-bit - Enter 32 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f, A-F. Null key is not permitted) or 16 ASCII characters. 4.4. Wireless MAC Filtering Wireless MAC Filtering is used to deny or allow specific wireless client devices to access your network by their MAC addresses. I want to: Deny or allow specific wireless clients access the router. How can I do that? 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Wireless > Wireless MAC Filtering. 3.Enable Wireless MAC Filtering. Note: If the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list access the router. 4.Click Save and click Back. 7.The configured filtering rules should be listed in the picture shown below. Done! Now only the clients in the list can access the router, and other clients are denied. 4.5. Wireless Advanced 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Wireless > Wireless Advanced. 3.Configure the advanced settings of your wireless network and click Save. Note: If you are not familiar with the setting items on this page, it's strongly recommended to keep the provided default values; otherwise it may result in lower wireless network performance. •Transmit Power - Select High, Middle or Low which you would like to specify for the router. High is the default setting and recommended. •Beacon Interval - Enter a value between 40-1000 milliseconds for Beacon Interval here. The beacons are the packets sent by the router to synchronize a wireless network. Beacon Interval value determines the time interval of the beacons. The default value is 100. •RTS Threshold - Here you can specify the RTS (Request to Send) Threshold. If the packet is larger than the specified RTS Threshold size, the router will send RTS frames to a particular receiving station and negotiate the sending of a data frame. The default value is 2346. •Fragmentation Threshold - This value is the maximum size determining whether packets will be fragmented. Setting a low value for the Fragmentation Threshold may result in poor network performance because of excessive packets. 2346 is the default setting and is recommended. •DTIM Interval - This value determines the interval of the Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM). A DTIM field is a countdown field informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. When the router has buffered broadcast or multicast messages for associated clients, it sends the next DTIM with a DTIM Interval value. You can specify the value between 1-255 Beacon Intervals. The default value is 1, which indicates the DTIM Interval is the same as Beacon Interval. •Enable Short GI - It is recommended to enable this function, for it will increase the data capacity by reducing the guard interval time. •Enable Client Isolation - This function isolates all connected wireless stations so that wireless stations cannot access each other through WLAN. •Enable WMM - WMM function can guarantee the packets with high-priority messages being transmitted preferentially. It is strongly recommended to enable this function. 4.6. Wireless Statistics 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Wireless > Wireless Statistics to check the data packets sent and received by each client device connected to the router. •MAC Address - The MAC address of the connected wireless client. •Current Status - The running status of the connected wireless client. •Received Packets - Packets received by the wireless client. •Sent Packets - Packets sent by the wireless client. •SSID - SSID that the station associates with. 5. Guest Network From the Guest Network page, you can provide Wi-Fi access for guests without disclosing your host network. When you have guests in your house, apartment, or workplace, you can create a guest network for them. In addition, you can customize guest network settings to ensure network security and privacy. 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Guest Network. 3.Enable the Guest Network function. 4.Create a network name for your guest network. 5.Select the Security type and create the Password of the guest network. 6.Select Schedule from the Access Time drop-down list and customize it for the guest network. 7.Click Save. •Allow Guest To Access My Local Network - If enabled, guests can access the local network and manage it. •Guest Network Isolation - If enabled, guests are isolated from each other. •Enable Guest Network Bandwidth Control - If enabled, the Guest Network Bandwidth Control rules will take effect. Note: The range of bandwidth is calculated according to the setting of Bandwidth Control on the Bandwidth Control page. 6. DHCP By default, DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) Server is enabled and the router acts as a DHCP server; it dynamically assigns TCP/IP parameters to client devices from the IP Address Pool. You can change the settings of DHCP Server if it is necessary, and you can reserve LAN IP addresses for specified client devices. 6.1. DHCP Settings 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Network > DHCP. 3.Specify DHCP server settings and click Save. •DHCP Server - Enable or disable the DHCP server. If disabled, you must have another DHCP server within your network or else you must configure the computer manually. •Start IP Address - Specify an IP address for the DHCP server to start with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.100 is the default start address. •End IP Address - Specify an IP address for the DHCP server to end with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.199 is the default end address. •Address Lease Time - The Address Lease Time is the amount of time a network user will be allowed to connect to the router with the current dynamic IP address. When time is up, the user will be automatically assigned a new dynamic IP address. The range of the time is 1 ~ 2880 minutes. The default value is 120. •Default Gateway (Optional) - It is suggested to input the IP address of the LAN port of the router. The default value is 192.168.0.1. •Default Domain (Optional) - Input the domain name of your network. •Primary DNS (Optional) - Input the DNS IP address provided by your ISP. •Secondary DNS Server (Optional) - Input the IP address of another DNS server if your ISP provides two DNS servers. 6.2. DHCP Clients List 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Network > DHCP > DHCP Clients List to view the information of the clients connected to the router. •Client Name - The name of the DHCP client. •MAC Address - The MAC address of the DHCP client. •Assigned IP - The IP address that the router has allocated to the DHCP client. •Lease Time - The time of the DHCP client leased. After the dynamic IP address has expired, a new dynamic IP address will be automatically assigned to the user. You cannot change any of the values on this page. To update this page and to show the current attached devices, click Refresh. 6.3. Address Reservation You can reserve an IP address for a specific client. When you specify a reserved IP address for a PC on the LAN, this PC will always receive the same IP address each time when it accesses the DHCP server. 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Network > DHCP > Address Reservation. 3.Click Add New and fill in the blanks. 1)Enter the MAC address (in XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX format) of the client for which you want to reserve an IP address. 2)Enter the IP address (in dotted-decimal notation) which you want to reserve for the client. 3)Leave the Status as Enabled. 4.Click Save. 7. Forwarding The router's NAT (Network Address Translation) feature makes the devices on the LAN use the same public IP address to communicate with the internet, which protects the local network by hiding IP addresses of the devices. However, it also brings about the problem that external host cannot initiatively communicate with the specified devices in the local network. With the forwarding feature, the router can penetrate the isolation of NAT so that clients on the internet can reach devices on the LAN and realize some specific functions. The TP-Link router includes four forwarding rules. If two or more rules are set, the priority of implementation from high to low is Virtual Server, Port Triggering, UPnP and DMZ. 7.1. Virtual Server When you build up a server in the local network and want to share it on the internet, Virtual Servers can be used to set up public services on your local network, such as HTTP, FTP, DNS, POP3/SMTP and Telnet. Different services use different service port. Port 80 is used in HTTP service, port 21 in FTP service, port 25 in SMTP service and port 110 in POP3 service. Please verify the service port number before the configuration. I want to: Share my personal website I've built in local network with my friends through the internet. For example, the personal website has been built in my home PC (192.168.0.100). I hope that my friends on the internet can visit my website in some way. The PC is connected to the router with the WAN IP address 218.18.232.154. I set your PC to a static IP address, for example 192.168.0.100. 2.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 3.Go to Forwarding > Virtual Server. 4.Click Add New. Select HTTP from the Common Service Port list. The service port, internal port and protocol will be automatically filled in. Enter the PC's IP address 192.168.0.100 in the IP Address field. 5.Leave the Status as Enabled. 6.Click Save. •Service Port - Enter the service port or a service port range you want to open. •Internal Port and Protocol should not be overlapped. When the external port and internal port are inconsistent, the internal port is set to service port. When you want to use both external and internal ports, enter the internal port here. •IP Address - Enter the IP address of the PC running the service application. •Protocol - Specify the protocol used for this application, TCP, UDP, or ALL. •Status - Enable or disable the forwarding entry. •Common Service Port - Some common services already exist in the drop-down list. Note: •It is recommended to keep the default settings of Internal Port and Protocol if you are not clear about which port and protocol to use. •If the service you want to use is not in the Common Service Port list, you can enter the service port, internal port and protocol manually. You should verify the port number that the service need. 7.2. Port Triggering Port Triggering is mainly applied to online games, VoIPs, video players and common applications including MSN Gaming Zone, Dialpad, Quick Time 4 players and more. Follow the steps below to configure the Port Triggering rules: 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Forwarding > Port Triggering. 3.Click Add New. Select the desired application from the Common Applications list. The trigger port and incoming ports will be automatically filled in. 4.Leave the status as Enabled. 5.Click Save. •Trigger Port - The port for outgoing traffic. An outgoing connection using this port will trigger this rule. •Trigger Protocol - The trigger protocol used for outgoing traffic through the corresponding port. •Incoming Port - The port or port range used by the remote system when it responds to the outgoing request. A response using one of these ports will be forwarded to the PC that triggered this rule. You can input at most 5 groups of ports (or port sections). Every group of ports must be set apart with ",". For example, 2000-2038, 2050-2051, 2085, 3010-3030. 7.3. DMZ When a PC is set to be a DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) host in the local network, it is totally exposed to the internet, which can realize the unlimited bidirectional communication between internal hosts and external hosts. The DMZ host becomes a virtual server with all ports opened. When you are not clear about which ports to open in some special applications, such as IP camera and database software, you can set the PC to be a DMZ host. Note: When DMZ is enabled, the DMZ host is totally exposed to the internet, which may bring some potential safety hazards. If DMZ is not in use, please disable it in time. I want to: Make the home PC join the internet online without restriction. For example, due to some especial requirements, such as network gaming and video conferencing, the PC is set to be a DMZ host with open ports. How can I do that? 1.Assign a static IP address to your PC, for example 192.168.0.100. 2.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 3.Go to Forwarding > DMZ. 4.Select Enable and enter the IP address 192.168.0.100 in the DMZ Host IP Address filed. 5.Click Save. Done! You've set your PC to a DMZ host and now you can make a home PC game online freely. 7.4. UPnP The UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) protocol allows the applications or host devices to automatically find the front-end NAT device and send request to it to open the corresponding ports. With UPnP enabled, the applications or host devices on the local network and the internet can freely communicate with each other realizing the seamless connection of the network. You may need to enable the UPnP if you want to use applications for multiplayer gaming, peer-to-peer connections, real-time communication (such as VoIP or telephone conference) or remote assistance, etc. Tip: •UPnP is enabled by default in this router. •Only the application supporting UPnP protocol can use this feature. •UPnP feature needs the support of operating system (e.g. Windows Vista/ Windows 7/ Windows 8, etc. Some of operating system need to install the UPnP components). 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Forwarding > UPnP. 3.Click Enable or Disable according to your needs. Note: The current UPnP settings are displayed on this page. •Current UPnP Settings List - This table displays the current UPnP information. •App Description - The description about the application which initiates the UPnP requests. •External Port - The port that the router opened for the application. •Protocol - The type of protocol that is opened. •Internal Port - The port that the router opened for the local host. •IP Address - The IP address of the local host which initiates the UPnP request. •Status - Either Enabled or Disabled, "Enabled" means that the port is still active, otherwise the port is inactive. Click Refresh to update the current UPnP Settings List. 8. Security This function allows you to protect your home network from cyberattacks and unauthorized users by implementing these network security functions. 8.1. Basic Security 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Security > Basic Security, and you can enable or disable the security functions. •Firewall - A firewall protects your network from internet attacks. •SPI Firewall - SPI (Stateful Packet Inspection, also known as dynamic packet filtering) helps to prevent cyberattacks by tracking more state per session. It validates that the traffic passing through the session conforms to the protocol. SPI Firewall is enabled by default. •VPN - VPN Passthrough must be enabled if you want to allow VPN tunnels using IPSec, PPTP or L2TP protocols to pass through the router's firewall. •PPTP Passthrough - Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is the method used to enable Point-to-Point sessions via the internet on the Layer 2 level. If you want to allow L2TP tunnels to pass through the router, you can keep the default (Enabled). •IPSec Passthrough - Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a suite of protocols for ensuring private, secure communications over Internet Protocol (IP) networks, through the use of cryptographic security services. If you want to allow IPSec tunnels to pass through the router, you can keep the default (Enabled). •ALG - It is recommended to enable Application Layer Gateway (ALG) because ALG allows customized Network Address Translation (NAT) traversal filters to be plugged into the gateway to support address and port translation for certain application layer "control/data" protocols such as FTP, TFTP, H323 etc. •FTP ALG - To allow FTP clients and servers to transfer data across NAT, keep the default Enable. •H323 ALG - To allow Microsoft NetMeeting clients to communicate across NAT, keep the default Enable. •SIP ALG - To allow some multimedia clients to communicate across NAT, click Enable. •RTSP ALG - To allow some media player clients to communicate with streaming media servers across NAT, click Enable. 8.2. Advanced Security 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Security > Advanced Security, and you can protect the router from being attacked by ICMP-Flood, UDP Flood and TCP-SYN Flood. •DoS Protection - Denial of Service protection. Select Enable or Disable to enable or disable the DoS protection function. Only when it is enabled, will the flood filters be enabled. Note: Dos Protection will take effect only when the Statistics in System Tool > Statistics is enabled. •Enable ICMP-FLOOD Attack Filtering - Check the box to enable or disable this function. •ICMP-FLOOD Packet Threshold (5~3600) - The default value is 50. Enter a value between 5 ~ 3600. When the number of the current ICMP-FLOOD packets is beyond the set value, the router will startup the blocking function immediately. •Enable UDP-FLOOD Filtering - Check the box to enable or disable this function. •UDP-FLOOD Packet Threshold (5~3600) - The default value is 500. Enter a value between 5 ~ 3600. When the number of the current UPD-FLOOD packets is beyond the set value, the router will startup the blocking function immediately. •Enable TCP-SYN-FLOOD Attack Filtering - Check the box to enable or disable this function. •TCP-SYN-FLOOD Packet Threshold (5~3600) - The default value is 50. Enter a value between 5 ~ 3600. When the number of the current TCP-SYN-FLOOD packets is beyond the set value, the router will startup the blocking function immediately. •Forbid Ping Packet From LAN Port - The default setting is disabled. If enabled, the ping packet from LAN cannot access the router. This function can be used to defend against some viruses. •Forbid Ping Packet From WAN Port - The default setting is disabled. If enabled, the ping packet from WAN cannot access the router. This function can be used to defend against some viruses. 8.3. Local Management 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Security > Local Management, and you can block computers on the LAN from accessing the router. For example, if you want to allow Internet-based computers to access the router, please follow the instructions below: 1.Select Only the PCs listed can browse the built-in web pages to perform Administrator tasks. 2.Enter the MAC address of each PC separately. The format of the MAC address is XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX (X is any hexadecimal digit). Only the PCs with the listed MAC addresses can access the web-based Utility to perform the administrator tasks while all the others will be blocked. 3.Click Save. Note: If your PC is blocked but you want to access the router again, use a pin to press and hold the Reset button (hole) on the back panel for about 5 seconds to reset the router's factory defaults on the router's web-based Utility. 8.4. Remote Management 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Security > Remote Management, and you can manage your router from a remote device via the internet. •Web Management Port - Web browser access normally uses the standard HTTP service port 80. This router's default remote management web port number is 80. For higher security, you can change the remote management web port to a custom port by entering a number between 1 and 65534 but do not use the number of any common service port. •Remote Management IP Address - This is the address you will use when accessing your router via a remote device. This function is disabled when the IP address is set to the default value of 0.0.0.0. To enable this function, change 0.0.0.0 to a valid IP address. If it is set to 255.255.255.255, then all the remote devices can access the router from the internet. Note: •To access the router, enter your router's WAN IP address into your browser's address bar, followed by a colon and the custom port number. For example, if your router's WAN address is 202.96.12.8, and the port number used is 8080, please enter in your browser: http://202.96.12.8:8080. •Be sure to change the router's default password to a secure password when enabling remote management. 9. Parental Controls Parental Controls allows you to block inappropriate and malicious websites, and control access to specific websites at specific time for your children's devices. For example, you want the children's PC (e.g. host 1) to be blocked from accessing the internet on Saturday only while the parent PC (e.g. host 2) is without any restriction. I want to: Control what types of websites my children or other home network users can visit and even the times of day they are allowed to access the internet. How can I do that? 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Parental Controls. 3.Enable Parental Controls. Take host 1 for example. In the Add MAC Address field, enter the MAC address of the PC you want to control. If the MAC address of a PC is managed by the router, the device can click Current Devices; there the device's MAC address will show automatically. 4.Select the Website Description and enter the domain name either the full name or the keywords (for example TP-Link) in the Add URL. 5.Select Work from the LAN. 6.Click Save. 10. Access Control 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Access Control > Host and configure the host settings. 1)Click Add New. 2)Enter the MAC address and IP address. 3)Enter the description and click Save. 10.1. Target Access Control > Target allows you to control what the users of a device are allowed to access. 1)Click Add New. 2)Enter the description (e.g. host 1) for the host in the Description field and enter 00:11:22:33:44:aa in the MAC Address field. 3)Click Save. 11. Advanced Routing Static Routing is a form of routing that is configured manually by a network administrator or a user by adding entries into a routing table. The manually-configured routing information guides the router in forwarding data packets to the specific destination. 11.1. Static Route List 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Advanced Routing > Static Route List. •To add static routing entries: 1.Click Add New. 2)Enter the following information. •Destination Network - The Destination Network is the address of the network or host that you want to assign to a static route. •Subnet Mask - The Subnet Mask determines which portion of an IP address is the network portion, and which portion is the host portion. •Default Gateway - This is the IP address of the gateway device that allows for contact between the router and the network or host. 3.Click Save. 12. Bandwidth Control 12.1. Control Settings 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Bandwidth Control. 3.Enable Bandwidth Control, and configure the Egress Bandwidth and Ingress Bandwidth, and then click Save. The Egress/Ingress Bandwidth is the upload/download speed through the WAN port. The value should be less than 100,000Kbps. 4.Click Add New, fill in the blanks and click Save. •IP Range - Interior IP addresses are shown. •Port Range - The port range which the Internet Service Ports fall within are ALL, TCP, UDP. •Priority - Priority of Bandwidth Control rules. "1" stands for the highest priority while "8" stands for the lowest priority. The total Upstream/Downstream Bandwidth is first allocated to guarantee all the Min Rate of Bandwidth Control rules. If there is any bandwidth left, it is first allocated to the rule with the highest priority, and so on. •Egress Bandwidth - The max and min upload speed through the WAN port, including Min Rate and Max Rate. •Ingress Bandwidth - The max and min download speed through the WAN port, including Min Rate and Max Rate. 13. IP & MAC Binding IP & MAC Binding, namely, ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) Binding, is used to bind network device's IP address to its MAC address. This will prevent ARP spoofing and other ARP attacks by denying network access to a device with matching IP address in the ARP list, but unrecognized MAC address. 13.1. Binding Settings 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to IP & MAC Binding > Binding Settings. 3.Select Enable for ARP Binding and click Save. •To add IP & MAC Binding entries: 1.Click Add New. 2.Enter the MAC address and IP address. 3.Select the Bind checkbox and click Save. •To modify or delete an existing entry: 1.Select the desired entry in the table. 2.Click Edit or Delete Selected. 13.2. ARP List To manage a device, you can observe the device on the LAN by checking its MAC address and IP address on the ARP list, and you can also configure the items. This page displays the ARP list which shows all the existing IP & MAC Binding entries. •MAC Address - The MAC addresses of the listed computer on the LAN. •Status - Indicates whether or not the MAC and IP addresses are bound. •Configure - Load or delete an item. •Load - Load the item to the IP & MAC Binding list. •Delete - Delete the item. •Bind All - Bind all the current items, available after enabling. •Load All - Load all items to the IP & MAC Binding list. •Refresh - Refresh all items. 14. Dynamic DNS The router offers the Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) feature, which allows the hosting of a website, FTP server, or e-mail server with a fixed domain name (named by yourself) and a dynamic IP address. Thus your friends can connect to your server by entering your domain name no matter what your IP address is. Before using this feature, you need to sign up for DDNS service providers such as www.comexe.cn, www.dyndns.org, or www.noip.com. The Dynamic DNS client service provider will give you a password or key. To set up DDNS, follow these instructions: 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to Dynamic DNS. Comexe.cn DDNS If the dynamic DNS Service Provider you select is www.comexe.cn, the following page will appear. 1.Enter the Domain Name you received from dynamic DNS service provider here. 2.Enter the Username for your DDNS account. 3.Enter the Password for your DDNS account. 4.Click Login. 5.Click Logout to log out of the DDNS service. No-IP DDNS If the dynamic DNS Service Provider you select is www.noip.com, the following page will appear. 1.Enter the Domain Name you received from dynamic DNS service provider. 2.Enter the Username for your DDNS account. 3.Enter the Password for your DDNS account. 4.Click Login. 5.Click Save. •Connection Status - The status of the DDNS service connection is displayed here. •Logout - Click Logout to log out of the DDNS service. Dyndns DDNS If the dynamic DNS Service Provider you select is www.dyndns.org, the following page will appear. 1.Enter the Domain Name received from dynamic DNS service provider. 2.Enter the Username for your DDNS account. 3.Enter the Password for your DDNS account. 4.Click Login. 5.Click Save. •Connection Status - The status of the DDNS service connection is displayed here. •Logout - Click Logout to log out of the DDNS service. 15. IPv6 This function allows you to enable IPv6 function and set up the parameters of the router's Wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network (LAN). 15.1. IPv6 Status 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to IPv6. In the left column, you can see the current IPv6 status information of the router. •WAN - This shows Connection Type of IPv6 Connection Type. 15.2. IPv6 WAN Connection Type and fill in the blanks according to your ISP, and then click Save. •Dynamic IP(SLAAC/DHCPv6) - Connections which use dynamic IPv6 address assignment. •Static IPv6 - Connections which use a static IPv6 address assignment. •PPPoE - Connections which use PPPoEv6 that requires a username and password. •Tunnel 6to4 - Connections which use 6to4 address assignment. IPv6 Dynamic IP(SLAAC/DHCPv6) 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to IPv6. 3.Select the WAN Connection Type as Dynamic IP(SLAAC/DHCPv6). Fill in information according to your ISP's requirement. •Prefix Length - The length of IPv6 address prefix. •IPv6 Gateway - Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP. •DNS Server / Secondary DNS Server - Enter the DNS IP address provided by your ISP. Note: If your ISP gives you one or two DNS IPv6 addresses, select Set IPv6 DNS Server manually and enter the IPv6 DNS Server and Secondary IPv6 DNS Server into the correct fields. Otherwise, the DNS servers are assigned automatically from your ISP. IPv6 Static 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to IPv6. 3.Select the WAN Connection Type as Static IPv6. Fill in information according to your ISP's requirement. •IPv6 Address - Enter the IPv6 address provided by your ISP. •Prefix Length - The length of IPv6 address prefix. •IPv6 Gateway - Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP. •DNS Server / Secondary DNS Server - Enter the DNS IP address provided by your ISP. IPv6 PPPoE 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to IPv6. 3.Select the WAN Connection Type as PPPoE. Fill in information according to your ISP's requirement. •PPP Username/Password - Enter the user name and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive. •Authentication Type - Choose one authentication type. •Address Mode - Select Static to configure a static IPv6 address for the WAN interface. •IPv6 Address - Enter the IPv6 address provided by your ISP. •Prefix Length - The length of IPv6 address prefix. IPv6 Tunnel 6to4 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to IPv6. 3.Select the WAN Connection Type as Tunnel 6to4. Fill in information according to your ISP's requirement. •IPv4 Address - The IPv4 address assigned by your ISP dynamically. •IPv4 Subnet Mask - The IPv4 subnet mask assigned by your ISP dynamically. •IPv4 Default Gateway - The IPv4 default gateway address assigned by your ISP dynamically. 16. System Tools 16.1. Diagnostic Diagnostic is used to test the connectivity between the router and the host or other network devices. 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to System Tools > Diagnostic. •Diagnostic Tool - Select one diagnostic tool. •Ping - This diagnostic tool troubleshoots connectivity, reachability, and name resolution to a given host or gateway. •Tracert - This diagnostic tool tests the performance of a connection. Note: You can use ping/traceroute to test both numeric IP address or domain name. If pinging/tracerouting the IP address is successful, but pinging/tracerouting the domain name is not, you might have a name resolution problem. In this case, ensure that the domain name you are specifying can be resolved by using Domain Name System (DNS) queries. •IP Address/Domain Name - Enter the destination IP address (such as 192.168.0.1) or Domain name (such as www.tp-link.com). •Ping Count - The number of Ping packets for a Ping connection. •Ping Packet Size - The size of the Ping packet. •Ping Timeout - Set the waiting time for the reply of each Ping packet. If there is no reply in the specified time, the connection is overtime. •Traceroute Max TTL - The maximum number of hops for a Traceroute connection. 3.Click Start to check the connectivity of the internet. 4.The Diagnostic Results page displays the diagnostic result. If the result is similar to the following figure, the connectivity of the internet is fine. 16.2. Firmware Upgrade TP-Link is dedicated to improving and richening the product features, giving users a better network experience. We will release the latest firmware at TP-Link official website. You can download the latest firmware file from the Support page of our website and upgrade the firmware to the latest version. 1.Download the latest firmware file for the router from our website. 2.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 3.Go to System Tools > Firmware Upgrade. 4.Click Browse to locate the downloaded new firmware file, and click Upgrade. 16.3. Factory Defaults 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to System Tools > Factory Defaults. Click Restore to reset all settings to the default values. •Default Username: admin •Default Password: admin •Default IP Address: 192.168.0.1 •Default Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0 16.4. Backup & Restore The configuration settings are stored as a configuration file in the router. You can backup the configuration file to your computer for future use and restore the router to a previous settings from the backup file when needed. 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to System Tools > Backup & Restore. •To backup configuration settings: Click Backup to save a copy of the current settings to your local computer. A ".bin" file of the current settings will be stored to your computer. •To restore configuration settings: 1.Click Browse to locate the backup configuration file stored on your computer, and click Restore. 2.Wait a few minutes for the restoring and rebooting. Note: During the restoring process, do not power off or reset the router. 16.5. Reboot Some settings of the router will take effect only after rebooting, including: •Change the LAN IP Address (system will reboot automatically). •Change the DHCP Settings. •Change the Working Modes. •Change the Web Management Port. •Upgrade the firmware of the router (system will reboot automatically). •Restore the router to its factory defaults (system will reboot automatically). •Update the configuration with the file (system will reboot automatically). 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to System Tools > Reboot, and you can restart your router. •Reboot - Reboot the router manually. •Reboot Timeout - Set the time when the router reboots. •Schedule - Set the time schedule for the router to reboot. Note: If you want this function to work, make sure that the router reboots on time. 16.6. Change Login Details 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to System Tools > Administration and focus on the Account Management section. 3.Enter the old password. Enter the new user name and the new password twice to confirm. 4.Click Save. Note: The new user name and password must not exceed 15 characters and not include any spaces. 16.7. System Log 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to System Tools > System Log, and you can view the logs of the router. •Loglevel - You can select the severity level of the logs to be displayed. •Log Category - You can select the type of logs displayed. •Refresh - Refresh the page to show the latest log list. •Clear Log - All the logs will be deleted from the router permanently, not just from the page. 16.8. Statistics 1.Visit , and log in with the username and password you set for the router. 2.Go to System Tools > System Log, and you can view the network traffic of each PC on the LAN, including total traffic and the value of the latest Packets Statistic interval in seconds. 17. Logout Click Logout at the bottom of the main menu, and you will log out of the Web-based Utility and return to the login window.

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